

ON THE CARTWRIGHT-STEGER SURFACE

DONALD I. CARTWRIGHT, VINCENT KOZIARZ, SAI-KEE YEUNG

Abstract *In this article, we study various concrete algebraic and differential geometric properties of the Cartwright-Steger surface, the unique smooth surface of Euler number 3 which is neither a projective plane nor a fake projective plane. In particular, we determine the genus of a generic fiber of the Albanese fibration, and deduce that the singular fibers are not totally geodesic, answering an open problem about fibrations of a complex ball quotient over a Riemann surface.*

0. INTRODUCTION

The Cartwright-Steger surface was found during work on the classification of fake projective planes completed in [PY] and [CS1]. A fake projective plane is a smooth surface with the same Betti numbers as the projective plane but not biholomorphic to it. It is known that a fake projective plane is a complex two ball quotient $\Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ with Euler number 3, where Π is an arithmetic lattice in $\mathrm{PU}(2, 1)$, cf. [PY]. In the scheme of classification of fake projective planes carried out in [PY], it was conjectured but not proved in [PY] that the lattice Π associated to a fake projective plane cannot be defined over a pair of number fields $\mathcal{C}_{11} = (\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}), \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{12}))$, where ζ_{12} is a 12-th root of unity. Such a Π would be of index 864 in a certain maximal arithmetic subgroup $\bar{\Gamma}$ of $\mathrm{PU}(2, 1)$. As reported in [CS1], the authors showed using a lengthy computer search that there is no torsion free lattice Π of index 864 in this $\bar{\Gamma}$ with $b_1(\Pi) = 0$, but surprisingly there is one with $b_1(\Pi) = 2$. The surface $\Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is the subject of study in this article.

The Cartwright-Steger surface is unique as a Riemannian manifold with the given Euler and first Betti numbers, but has two different biholomorphic structures given by complex conjugation. From an algebraic geometric point of view, the fake projective planes and the Cartwright-Steger surfaces are interesting since they have the smallest possible Euler number, namely 3, among smooth surfaces of general type, and constitute all such surfaces. From a differential geometric point of view, they are interesting since they constitute smooth complex hyperbolic space forms, or complex ball quotients, of smallest volume in complex dimension two. We refer the reader to [R], [Y1], and [Y2] for some general discussions related to the above facts. Unlike fake projective planes, whose lattices arise from division algebras of non-trivial degree as classified, the Cartwright-Steger surface is defined by Hermitian forms over the number fields mentioned above. It is realized among experts that such a surface is commensurable to a Deligne-Mostow surface, the type of surfaces which have been studied by Picard, Le Vasseur, Mostow, Deligne-Mostow, Terada and many others, cf. [DM1].

Even though the lattice involved is described in [CS2], it is surprising that the algebraic geometric structures of the surface are far from being understood. A typical problem is to find out the genus of a generic fiber of the associated Albanese fibration. Conventional algebraic geometric techniques do not seem to be readily applicable to such a problem. The goal of this article is to develop tools and techniques which allow us to understand concrete surfaces such as the Cartwright-Steger surface. In particular, we recover algebraic geometric

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properties from a description of the fundamental group of the surface, using a combination of various algebraic geometric, differential geometric, group theoretical techniques and computer implementations.

Here are the results obtained in this paper.

Main Theorem *Let X be the Cartwright-Steger surface and $\alpha : X \rightarrow T$ the Albanese map.*

- (a) *The genus of a generic fiber of α is 19.*
- (b) *All fibers of α are reduced.*
- (c) *The Albanese torus T is $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \omega\mathbb{Z})$, where ω is a cube root of unity.*
- (d) *The Picard number of X is 3, equal to $h^{1,1}(X)$, so that all the Hodge $(1, 1)$ classes are algebraic. The Néron-Severi group is generated by three immersed totally geodesic curves we explicitly give.*
- (e) *The automorphism group Σ of X , isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_3 , has 9 fixed points, and induces a nontrivial action on T which has 3 fixed points. Three fixed points of Σ lie over each fixed point in T . Over one fixed point on T , the three fixed points of Σ are of type $\frac{1}{3}(1, 1)$. The other 6 fixed points of Σ are of type $\frac{1}{3}(1, 2)$.*

The Main Theorem follows from Theorem 3, Corollary 2, Lemma 12, Corollary 1, Lemma 8 and Proposition 12. As an immediate consequence, see Theorem 4, we have answered an open problem communicated to us by Ngaiming Mok on properties of fibrations on complex ball quotients.

Corollary *There exists a fibration of a smooth complex two ball quotient over a smooth Riemann surface with non-totally geodesic singular fibers.*

Here are a few words about the presentation of the article. To streamline our arguments and to make the results more understandable, we state and prove the geometric results of the article sequentially in the sections 3 to 5 of the article. Many of the results rely on computations in the groups Π and $\bar{\Gamma}$, often obtained with assistance of the algebra package Magma, and we present these exclusively in the first two sections of the paper (except for the proof of Proposition 12) with a geometric perspective each time it is possible. More details appear in a longer version of this paper and on the webpage of the first author [CKY].

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Since completing this paper, we were informed by Domingo Toledo that he, Fabrizio Catanese, JongHae Keum and Matthew Stover had independently proved some of our results in a paper they are preparing.

1. BASIC FACTS

1.1. Let F be a Hermitian form on \mathbb{C}^3 with signature $(2, 1)$. We denote by $U(F) = \{g \in \mathrm{GL}(3, \mathbb{C}) \mid g^* F g = F\}$ the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(3, \mathbb{C})$ preserving the form F , by $SU(F)$ the subgroup of $U(F)$ of elements with determinant 1, and by $PU(F)$ their image in $\mathrm{PGL}(3, \mathbb{C})$. The group $PU(F)$ is naturally identified with the group of biholomorphisms of the two-ball $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2(F) := \{[z] \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^3) \mid F(z) < 0\}$.

Our aim is to study a special complex hyperbolic surface $X = \Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2(F)$ where Π is a cocompact torsion-free lattice in some $\mathrm{PU}(F)$. The group Π appears as a finite index subgroup of an arithmetic lattice $\bar{\Gamma}$ which can be easily described as follows.

Let $\zeta = \zeta_{12}$ be a primitive 12-th root of unity. Then $r = \zeta + \zeta^{-1}$ is a square root of 3. Let $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ and $k = \mathbb{Q}(r) \subset \ell$. For real and complex calculations below, we take $\zeta = e^{\pi i/6}$, and then r is the positive square root of 3. We could define $\bar{\Gamma}$ to be the group of 3×3 matrices g' with entries in ℓ such that $g'^* F' g' = F'$, where

$$F' = \begin{pmatrix} r+1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & r-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

such that g' has entries in $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$, modulo $Z = \{\zeta^j I : j = 0, \dots, 11\}$.

However, it is convenient to work with a diagonal form instead of F' . Notice that $F' = (r-1)^{-1} \gamma_0^* F \gamma_0$ for

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-r \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

So we instead define $\bar{\Gamma}$ to be the group of matrices g , modulo Z , with entries in ℓ , which are unitary with respect to F for which $g' = \gamma_0^{-1} g \gamma_0$ has entries in $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$. Such g 's have entries in $\frac{1}{r-1} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta] \subset \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$.

Since F is diagonal, it is easy to make the group $\mathrm{PU}(F)$ act on the standard unit two-ball, which we will just denote by $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$: if $gZ \in \bar{\Gamma}$, the action of gZ on $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is given by

$$(gZ).(z, w) = (z', w') \quad \text{if} \quad DgD^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ w \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} z' \\ w' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, where D is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries 1, 1 and $\sqrt{r-1}$. We will ignore the distinction between matrices g and elements gZ of $\bar{\Gamma}$.

Now $\bar{\Gamma}$ contains a subgroup K of order 288 generated by the two matrices $u = \gamma_0 u' \gamma_0^{-1}$ and $v = \gamma_0 v' \gamma_0^{-1}$ where

$$u' = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^3 + \zeta^2 - \zeta & 1 - \zeta & 0 \\ \zeta^3 + \zeta^2 - 1 & \zeta - \zeta^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad v' = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta^3 + \zeta^2 - \zeta - 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

A presentation for K is given by the relations $u^3 = v^4 = 1$ and $(uv)^2 = (vu)^2$. The elements of K are most neatly expressed if we use not only the generators u and v , but also $j = (uv)^2$, which is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries ζ , ζ and 1, and generates the center of K .

There is one further generator needed for $\bar{\Gamma}$, namely $b = \gamma_0 b' \gamma_0^{-1}$ for

$$b' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2\zeta^3 - \zeta^2 + 2\zeta + 2 & \zeta^3 + \zeta^2 - \zeta - 1 & -\zeta^3 - \zeta^2 \\ \zeta^2 + \zeta & -\zeta^3 - 1 & -\zeta^3 + \zeta + 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Theorem 1 ([CS2]). *A presentation of $\bar{\Gamma}$ is given by the generators u , v and b and the relations*

$$u^3 = v^4 = b^3 = 1, \quad (uv)^2 = (vu)^2, \quad vb = bv, \quad (buv)^3 = (buvu)^2 v = 1.$$

1.2. Let us record here the connection with a group which was first discovered by Mostow: the group $\bar{\Gamma}$ is isomorphic to a group generated by complex reflections, denoted by $\Gamma_{3, \frac{1}{3}}$ in the paper [Mo1] and by $\Gamma_{3,4}$ in [Pa], and whose presentation (see Parker [Pa]) is

$$\Gamma_{3,4} = \langle J, R_1, A_1 : J^3 = R_1^3 = A_1^4 = 1, A_1 = (JR_1^{-1}J)^2, A_1 R_1 = R_1 A_1 \rangle.$$

Defining $R_2 = JR_1J^{-1}$, it was shown in [Pa, Proposition 4.6] that the subgroup $\langle A_1, R_2 \rangle$ of $\Gamma_{3,4}$ is finite, with order 288 (actually, it is isomorphic to K above). It has the simple presentation

$$\langle A_1, R_2 : A_1^4 = R_2^3 = 1, A_1R_2A_1R_2 = R_2A_1R_2A_1 \rangle.$$

The following result was communicated to us by John Parker.

Proposition 1. *There is an isomorphism $\psi : \bar{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Gamma_{3,4}$ such that*

$$\psi(u) = R_2, \psi(v) = A_1, \text{ and } \psi(b) = R_1.$$

It satisfies $\psi(K) = \langle A_1, R_2 \rangle$, and its inverse satisfies

$$\psi^{-1}(R_1) = b, \psi^{-1}(A_1) = v, \psi^{-1}(J) = buv, \text{ and } \psi^{-1}(R_2) = u.$$

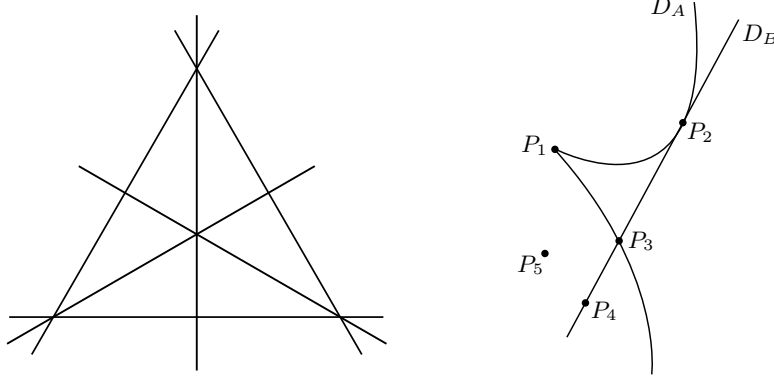
1.3. It is also convenient to see $\bar{\Gamma}$ as a (Deligne-)Mostow group: it corresponds to item 8 in the paper of Mostow [Mo2, p. 102] whose associated weights $(2, 2, 2, 7, 11)/12$ satisfy the condition (ΣINT) in the notation of [Mo2]. We refer to [Mo2] and [DM2] for details on the description below.

The orbifold quotient $\bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is a compactification of the moduli space of 5-tuples of distinct points $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in (\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1)^5$ modulo the diagonal action of $\text{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and the action of the symmetric group on three letters Σ_3 on the three first points. The compactification can be described as follows. First, it can be easily seen that the moduli space Q of 5-tuples of distinct points $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in (\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1)^5$ modulo the diagonal action of $\text{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ can be realized as $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ with a configuration of six lines removed. In homogeneous coordinates $[X_0 : X_1 : X_2]$ on $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, these six lines correspond to the three lines of “type A ” with equation $X_i = X_j$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 2$) and the three lines of “type B ” with equation $X_i = 0$ ($i = 0, 1, 2$). In fact, the compactification $\bar{Q} = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ of Q is determined by the fact that we allow two or three of the points x_0, x_1 and x_2 to coincide ($x_0 = x_1$ corresponds to $X_0 = X_1$, $x_0 = x_2$ to $X_0 = X_2$ and $x_1 = x_2$ to $X_1 = X_2$) and we also allow one or two of the points x_0, x_1 and x_2 to coincide with x_3 ($x_0 = x_3$ corresponds to $X_0 = 0$, $x_1 = x_3$ to $X_1 = 0$ and $x_2 = x_3$ to $X_2 = 0$).

Then, as we mentioned above, the underlying topological space of $\bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is a compactification R of Q/Σ_3 and actually is the weighted projective plane $\mathbb{P}(1, 2, 3) \cong \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2/\Sigma_3$ where the symmetric group on three letters Σ_3 acts by permutation of the homogeneous coordinates $[X_0 : X_1 : X_2]$ on $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$. There are two remarkable (irreducible) divisors on $\mathbb{P}(1, 2, 3)$: one is the image D_A of the divisors of type A , the other one is the image D_B of the divisors of type B . The divisor D_A has a cusp at the image P_1 of the point $[1 : 1 : 1]$ and the divisor D_B is smooth. These two divisors meet at two points: once at the image P_2 of the points $[1 : 0 : 0]$, $[0 : 1 : 0]$ or $[0 : 0 : 1]$ where they are tangent, once at the image P_3 of the points $[1 : 1 : 0]$, $[1 : 0 : 1]$ or $[0 : 1 : 1]$ where the intersection is transverse. There are also two singular points on $\mathbb{P}(1, 2, 3)$: one is a singularity of type A_1 and is the image $P_4 \in D_B$ of the points $[1 : -1 : 0]$, $[1 : 0 : -1]$ or $[0 : 1 : -1]$, the other one is a singularity of type A_2 and is the image P_5 of the points $[1 : \omega : \omega^2]$ or $[1 : \omega^2 : \omega]$ where ω is a primitive 3rd root of unity.

Remark 1. *In the book [DM2, p. 111], the divisor D_A (resp. D_B) is denoted by D_{AA} (resp. D_{AB}) and the points P_1, \dots, P_5 simply by $1, \dots, 5$.*

There is a standard method to compute the weight of the orbifold divisors on $\bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ as well as the local groups at the orbifold points, according to the weights $(2, 2, 2, 7, 11)/12$. The weight of D_A is $3 = 2(1 - (2+2)/12)^{-1}$ and the weight of D_B is $4 = (1 - (2+7)/12)^{-1}$. This means that the preimage of D_A (resp. D_B) in $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is a union of mirrors of complex reflections of order 3 (resp. 4). We will denote by \mathcal{M}_A (resp. \mathcal{M}_B) the corresponding sets of mirrors and we will refer to these sets as *mirrors* of types A (resp. B). Said another way, the isotropy group at a generic point of some $M \in \mathcal{M}_A$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_3 and the isotropy group at a generic point of some $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_4 , both generated by a complex reflection of the right order. This has to be compared with the description of $\bar{\Gamma}$ as $\Gamma_{3,4}$.

FIGURE 1. $\bar{Q} = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ and $R = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2/\Sigma_3$

The isotropy group at a point above the transverse intersection P_3 of D_A and D_B is naturally isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. As P_5 is a singularity of type A_2 but does not belong to any orbifold divisor, the local group at P_5 is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_3 . But since $P_4 \in D_A$ is a singularity of type A_1 , the local group at P_4 has order $8 = 2 \cdot 4$ and actually is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_8 as can be seen using Magma.

It is a little bit more difficult to determine the isotropy group above the points P_1 and P_2 . It will also be useful to describe the stabilizer in $\bar{\Gamma}$ of a mirror. For this, one can use a method similar to the one in [Der1, Lemma 2.12] and obtain the following lemma which already appeared in an unpublished manuscript of Deraux and Yeung.

Lemma 1. *Let \mathcal{M}_A (resp. \mathcal{M}_B) denote the set of mirrors of complex reflections of order 3 (resp. 4) in $\bar{\Gamma}$.*

Let $\mathcal{P} \subset B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ denote the set of points above P_1 and $\mathcal{T} \subset B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ denote the set of points above P_2 . The following holds.

- (a) *The group $\bar{\Gamma}$ acts transitively on \mathcal{M}_A , on \mathcal{M}_B , on \mathcal{P} and on \mathcal{T} .*
- (b) *For each point $\xi \in \mathcal{P}$, the stabilizer of ξ is the one labelled $\sharp 4$ in the Shephard-Todd list. It is a central extension of a $(2, 3, 3)$ -triangle group, with center of order 2, and has order 24. There are precisely 4 mirrors in \mathcal{M}_A through each such $\xi \in \mathcal{P}$.*
- (c) *For each point $\xi \in \mathcal{T}$, the stabilizer of ξ is the one labelled $\sharp 10$ in the Shephard-Todd list. It is a central extension of a $(2, 3, 4)$ -triangle group, with center of order 12, and has order 288. Through each such $\xi \in \mathcal{T}$, there are 8 elements of \mathcal{M}_A and 6 elements of \mathcal{M}_B .*
- (d) *The stabilizer of any element $M \in \mathcal{M}_A$ is a central extension of a $(2, 4, 12)$ -triangle group, with center of order 3.*
- (e) *The stabilizer of any element $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$ is a central extension of a $(2, 3, 12)$ -triangle group, with center of order 4.*

Sketch of proof. (a) Follows from the above discussion.

(b) The point P_1 corresponds to $x_0 = x_1 = x_2$ so that the computation $3/2 = (1 - (2 + 2)/12)^{-1}$ shows that the spherical triangle group associated to the projective action of the isotropy group at $\xi \in \mathcal{P}$ is $(2, 3, 3)$. Indeed, we have to consider the triangle with angles $(2\pi/3, 2\pi/3, 2\pi/3)$ and take the symmetry into account (i.e. dividing the triangle into six parts), so that we obtain a triangle with angles $(\pi/2, \pi/3, \pi/3)$. The center has order given by $2 = (1 - (2 + 2 + 2)/12)^{-1}$. Comparing with [ST, Table 1], we see that the relevant group is the one labelled $\sharp 4$ in the Shephard-Todd list and the rest of the assertion follows.

(c) Similarly, the point P_2 corresponds for instance to $x_0 = x_1 = x_3$ and the additional computation $4 = (1 - (2 + 7)/12)^{-1}$ shows that the spherical triangle group associated to the projective action of the isotropy group at $\xi \in \mathcal{T}$ is $(2, 3, 4)$. Indeed, we have to consider

the triangle with angles $(\pi/4, \pi/4, 2\pi/3)$ and take the symmetry into account (i.e. dividing the triangle into two parts), so that we obtain a triangle with angles $(\pi/2, \pi/3, \pi/4)$. The center has order given by $12 = (1 - (2 + 2 + 7)/12)^{-1}$. Comparing with [ST, Table 2], we see that the relevant group is the one labelled #10 in the Shephard-Todd list.

(d) Follows from the interpretation of the stabilizer of $M \in \mathcal{M}_A$ as a central extension with center of order 3 (corresponding to the order of the reflection with mirror M) of a Deligne-Mostow group with weights $(2, 4, 7, 11)/12$ coming for instance from the collapsing of x_1 and x_2 . The associated triangle group is $(2, 4, 12)$ since $2 = (1 - (2 + 4)/12)^{-1}$, $4 = (1 - (2 + 7)/12)^{-1}$ and $12 = (1 - (4 + 7)/12)^{-1}$.

(e) Similarly, the stabilizer of $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$ is a central extension with center of order 4 (corresponding to the order of the reflection with mirror M) of a (Deligne-)Mostow group with weights $(2, 2, 9, 11)/12$ coming for instance from the collapsing of x_2 and x_3 . We have moreover to take care of the symmetry coming from the first two weights. The associated triangle group is $(2, 3, 12)$ since $3/2 = (1 - (2 + 2)/12)^{-1}$ and $12 = (1 - (2 + 9)/12)^{-1}$ so that we have to divide into two parts a triangle with angles $(2\pi/3, \pi/12, \pi/12)$. \square

1.4. We come back to the description of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ and $\bar{\Gamma}$ in the more concrete terms of §1.1. The elements u and v of $\bar{\Gamma}$ are complex reflections of order 3 and 4, respectively. For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, define

$$M_\alpha = \{(z, w) \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 : z = \alpha w\}.$$

We also let $M_\infty = \{(z, w) \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 : w = 0\}$. Setting $c = (r-1)(\zeta^3-1)/2 = \zeta^2 - \zeta$, one can check that u fixes each point of M_c , and v fixes each point of M_0 . As a consequence of Lemma 1(a), $\mathcal{M}_A = \{g(M_c) : g \in \bar{\Gamma}\}$ and $\mathcal{M}_B = \{g(M_0) : g \in \bar{\Gamma}\}$. Of course, $g(M_c)$ and $g(M_0)$ are the sets of points of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ fixed by the complex reflection gug^{-1} , and gvv^{-1} , respectively. For $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, let $\mathcal{M}_A(\xi)$, respectively $\mathcal{M}_B(\xi)$ denote the set of distinct mirrors M , of type A and B, respectively, containing ξ .

Proposition 2. *The non-trivial elements of finite order in $\bar{\Gamma}$ are all conjugate to one of the elements in the following table, or the inverse of one of these.*

d	Representatives of elements of order d
2	$v^2, j^6, (bu^{-1})^2$
3	u, j^4, uj^4, buv
4	$v, j^3, vj^3, v^2j^3, bu^{-1}$
6	$j^2, v^2j^2, v^2uj, v^2uj^5, bv^2u^{-1}j, bv^2$
8	$uvj, \zeta^{-1}bj, (\zeta^{-1}bj)^3$
12	$j, j^5, uv^{-1}j^2, uv^{-1}j^3, uv^{-1}j^6, uv^{-1}j^{-1}, v^2j, uv^2, uj, uj^3, bv, (bv)^{-5}$
24	uv, vuj^2

Proof. Elements of $\bar{\Gamma}$ which fix points of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ must have finite order, because $\bar{\Gamma}$ acts discontinuously on $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$. Conversely (see [CS2, Lemma 3.3]) any element of finite order in $\bar{\Gamma}$ fixes at least one point of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, and is conjugate to an element of $K \cup bK \cup bu^{-1}bK$. One can easily list the nontrivial elements of finite order in this last set (there are 408 of them, 76 in bK and 45 in $bu^{-1}bK$), all having order dividing 24. Routine calculations show that any such element (and hence each nontrivial element of finite order in $\bar{\Gamma}$) has a matrix representative g conjugate to one of the elements in the above table, or its inverse. \square

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ and for $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, let

$$\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha = \{g \in \bar{\Gamma} : g(M_\alpha) = M_\alpha\} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\Gamma}_\xi = \{g \in \bar{\Gamma} : g.\xi = \xi\}$$

denote the stabilizer of M_α and ξ , respectively. In §1.3, we described the $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ for which $\bar{\Gamma}_\xi \neq \{1\}$. The result can be summed up as follows:

$\bar{\Gamma}(\xi)$	$ \bar{\Gamma}_\xi $	$ \mathcal{M}_A(\xi) $	$ \mathcal{M}_B(\xi) $
P_1	24	4	0
P_2	288	8	6
P_3	12	1	1
P_4	8	0	1
P_5	3	0	0
generic D_A	3	1	0
generic D_B	4	0	1

where *generic* D_A (resp. D_B) means that $\bar{\Gamma}(\xi) \in D_A$ (resp. D_B) and $\bar{\Gamma}(\xi) \neq P_1, P_2, P_3$ (resp. P_2, P_3, P_4). Two points of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ are particularly important: the origin O , such that $\bar{\Gamma}(O) = P_2$ (i.e. $O \in \mathcal{T}$), and

$$P = \left(\frac{c(\zeta - 1)}{\sqrt{r - 1}}, \frac{\zeta - 1}{\sqrt{r - 1}} \right), \quad (1)$$

such that $\bar{\Gamma}(P) = P_1$ (i.e. $P \in \mathcal{P}$). In fact, $\bar{\Gamma}_O = K$ and, as the table above shows, $\bar{\Gamma}_P$ has cardinality 24. Another important point will be the fixed point

$$Q = \left(\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{r - 1}}, \frac{c_2}{\sqrt{r - 1}} \right) \quad (2)$$

of buv such that $\bar{\Gamma}(Q) = P_5$ where for $\lambda = e^{-\pi i/18}$,

$$c_1 = \zeta^3 - \zeta^2 - \zeta + 1 + (\zeta^2 - \zeta + 1)\lambda + (-\zeta^3 + \zeta^2 - 1)\lambda^2, \quad \text{and} \quad c_2 = \zeta^3 - (\zeta - 1)\lambda^2.$$

The following lemma adds further detail to Lemma 1(c) and is easily checked.

Lemma 2. *The orbit under the finite group K of M_c consists of the eight mirrors M_α for $\alpha = c_{\pm\pm\pm} = \pm(r \pm 1)(i \pm 1)/2$ (so that for example $c = c_{+--}$), and $\mathcal{M}_A(O)$ is the set of these M_α 's. The 8 elements $k_\alpha \in K$ in the table below are such that $k_\alpha(M_c) = M_\alpha$.*

α	c_{+--}	c_{--+}	c_{---}	c_{+-+}	c_{-++}	c_{-+-}	c_{+++}	c_{++-}
k_α	1	v	v^2	v^3	$u^{-1}v^2u$	$vu^{-1}v^2u$	$v^2u^{-1}v^2u$	$v^3u^{-1}v^2u$

The orbit under K of M_0 consists of the 6 mirrors M_α , $\alpha \in \{0, 1, -1, i, -i, \infty\}$, and $\mathcal{M}_B(O)$ is the set of these M_α 's. The 6 elements $k_\alpha \in K$ in the table below satisfy $k_\alpha(M_0) = M_\alpha$.

α	0	i	-1	$-i$	1	∞
k_α	1	uj	vuj	v^2uj	v^3uj	$u^{-1}v^2uj^6$

1.5. Cartwright and Steger discovered a very interesting torsion-free subgroup Π of $\bar{\Gamma}$ with finite index. The surface $\Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is called the Cartwright-Steger surface in this article.

Theorem 2 ([CS2]). *The elements*

$$a_1 = vuv^{-1}j^4buvj^2, \quad a_2 = v^2ubuv^{-1}uv^2j \quad \text{and} \quad a_3 = u^{-1}v^2uj^9bv^{-1}uv^{-1}j^8$$

of $\bar{\Gamma}$ generate a torsion-free subgroup Π of index 864, with $\Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$.

Proof. Using the given presentation of $\bar{\Gamma}$, the Magma **Index** command shows that Π has index 864 in $\bar{\Gamma}$. We see that Π is torsion-free as follows. The 864 elements $b^\mu k$, for $\mu = 0, 1, -1$ and $k \in K$, form a set of representatives for the cosets Πg of Π in $\bar{\Gamma}$. One can verify this by a method we shall use repeatedly: for $g = b^\mu k$ and $g' = b^{\mu'} k'$, we check that $\Pi g \neq \Pi g'$ unless $\mu' = \mu$ and $k' = k$ by having Magma calculate the index in $\bar{\Gamma}$ of $\langle a_1, a_2, a_3, g'g^{-1} \rangle$.

If $1 \neq \pi \in \Pi$ has finite order, then $\pi = gtg^{-1}$ for one of the elements t given in the table of Proposition 2, or the inverse of one of these. But then $(b^\mu k)t(b^\mu k)^{-1} \in \Pi$ for some $\mu \in \{0, 1, -1\}$ and $k \in K$, and Magma's `Index` command shows that this is not the case.

The Magma `AbelianQuotientInvariants` command shows that $\Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$. For any isomorphism $f : \Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$, the image under f of $a_1^3 a_2^{-2} a_3^7$ is trivial. We can choose f so that it maps a_1 , a_2 and a_3 to $(1, 3)$, $(-2, 1)$ and $(-1, -1)$, respectively. So $f(a_1 a_2^{-1} a_3^2) = (1, 0)$ and $f(a_1^{-1} a_2 a_3^{-3}) = (0, 1)$. \square

Magma shows that the normalizer of Π in $\bar{\Gamma}$ contains Π as a subgroup of index 3, and is generated by Π and j^4 . One may verify that

$$\begin{aligned} j^4 a_1 j^{-4} &= a_3 a_2^{-3} a_3^3 a_1, \\ j^4 a_2 j^{-4} &= a_3^{-1}, \quad \text{and} \\ j^4 a_3 j^{-4} &= a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} a_1 a_2^2 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} a_1 a_3^{-1} a_1^{-1} a_2 a_1. \end{aligned}$$

With the above isomorphism $f : \Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$,

$$f(\pi) = (m, n) \implies f(j^4 \pi j^{-4}) = (m, n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for all } \pi \in \Pi. \quad (3)$$

1.6. Cartwright and Steger noticed that the group Π can be exhibited as a congruence subgroup of $\bar{\Gamma}$: we have two reductions $r_2 : \mathbb{Z}[\zeta] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_4 = \mathbb{F}_2[\omega]$ and $r_3 : \mathbb{Z}[\zeta] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_9 = \mathbb{F}_3[i]$ defined by sending ζ to ω (resp. i) where $1 + \omega + \omega^2 = 0$ (resp. $i^2 = -1$). They induce (surjective) group morphisms $\rho_2 : \bar{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_4)$ and $\rho_3 : \bar{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_9)$ (recall that $\text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_4)$ and $\text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_9)$ have respective cardinality 216 and 6048).

Note that for an element of $\text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_4)$, the determinant is well defined since $\omega^3 = 1$. This enables us to define a (surjective) morphism $\det_2 = \det \circ \rho_2 : \bar{\Gamma} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_4^*$. Let us denote the subgroup $\det_2^{-1}(1)$ of index 3 of $\bar{\Gamma}$ by Π_2 .

Remark also that there exist subgroups of order 21 in $\text{PU}(3, \mathbb{F}_9)$ (they are all conjugate) and let us denote one of them by G_{21} . Then, define $\Pi_3 := \rho_3^{-1}(G_{21})$: it is a subgroup of $\bar{\Gamma}$ of index $288 = 6048/21$.

So $\Pi_2 \cap \Pi_3$ is a subgroup of $\bar{\Gamma}$ of index $864 = 3 \cdot 288$, and one can show that it is isomorphic to Π .

Lemma 3. *The Cartwright-Steger surface $X = \Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ has the following numerical invariants:*

$$c_1^2 = 9, \quad c_2 = 3, \quad \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = 1, \quad q := h^{1,0} = 1, \quad p_g := h^{2,0} = 1, \quad h^{1,1} = 3.$$

Proof. The orbifold $\bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ has orbifold Euler characteristic $1/288$ (see [PY] or [Sa] for instance) so that X has Euler characteristic $c_2(X) = 3 = 864/288$. Then, as it is a two-ball quotient, $c_1^2(X) = 9$ and thus its arithmetic genus is $\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = \frac{1}{12}(c_1^2 + c_2) = 1$. Since $\Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, we have $b_1 = 2q = 2$. So, from

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = 1 - q + p_g, \\ 3 &= c_2(X) = 2b_0 - 2b_1 + b_2, \end{aligned}$$

we deduce that $p_g = 1$, $b_2 = 5$, and finally, $h^{1,1} = 3$. \square

We will see later (Corollary 1) that the Picard number of X is actually 3. It is our purpose to understand the geometric properties of the surface X , especially using its Albanese map.

2. CONFIGURATIONS OF SOME TOTALLY GEODESIC DIVISORS

Here we describe results about configuration of totally geodesic divisors on the Cartwright-Steger surface $X = \Pi \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$.

Let $\varpi : X \rightarrow R = \bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ be the projection. We use the notation of §1.3. From the description of the local groups at P_1 , P_2 and P_3 , we know that $\varpi^{-1}(P_2)$ consists of $3 = 864/288$ points $O_1 = \Pi(O)$, $O_2 = \Pi(b \cdot O)$, $O_3 = \Pi(b^{-1} \cdot O)$ on X , $\varpi^{-1}(P_1)$ consists of

$36 = 864/24$ points, and $\varpi^{-1}(P_3)$ consists of $72 = 864/12$ points. It is easy using Magma to find $k_i \in K$ such that $\varpi^{-1}(P_1) = \{\Pi(k_i.P) : 1 \leq i \leq 36\}$.

For the curves D_A and D_B , their preimages $\varpi^{-1}(D_A)$ and $\varpi^{-1}(D_B)$ consist of singular totally geodesic curves on X , denoted to be of types A and B respectively. By the description of R in Figure 1, the curves can only have crossings at $\varpi^{-1}(P_i)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, and since these curves are totally geodesic, these crossings are simple. It will be crucial for us to know the genus of the irreducible components of these totally geodesic curves, as well as the way they self-intersect and meet each other. In this section, we explain how we can achieve this, using computer calculations.

2.1. Our first step is to describe the groups $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ and $\bar{\Gamma}_c$ of elements fixing M_0 and M_c , respectively.

As we saw in Lemma 1(d), $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ is a central extension of a $(2, 3, 12)$ -triangle group, with center of order 4. One may check that a presentation of $\bar{\Gamma}_0$ is given by the generators $s_2 = (jb)^{-1}$, $s_3 = b$, $s_{12} = j$ and $z_0 = v$ and the relations

$$s_{12}^{12} = s_3^3 = 1, s_2^2 = z_0^3, z_0^4 = [s_{12}, z_0] = [s_3, z_0] = [s_2, z_0] = s_{12}s_3s_2 = 1.$$

We saw in Lemma 1(e) that $\bar{\Gamma}_c$ is a central extension of a $(2, 4, 12)$ -triangle group, with center of order 3. One may similarly check that a presentation of $\bar{\Gamma}_c$ is given by the generators $t_2 = (bu^{-1})^2$, $t_4 = j^{-1}(bu^{-1})^2$, $t_{12} = j$ and $z_c = u$ and the relations

$$t_{12}^{12} = 1, t_4^4 = z_c, t_2^2 = z_c^3 = [t_{12}, z_c] = [t_4, z_c] = [t_2, z_c] = t_{12}t_4t_2 = 1.$$

2.2. Let $\varphi : B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \rightarrow X$ be the natural map. If M is a mirror of type A or B , let $\bar{\Gamma}_M$ denote the stabilizer of M (so $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha = \bar{\Gamma}_{M_\alpha}$). The group $\Pi_M = \{\pi \in \Pi : \pi(M) = M\} = \Pi \cap \bar{\Gamma}_M$ acts on M , and is the fundamental group of the smooth curve $\Pi_M \backslash M$. The embedding $M \hookrightarrow B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ induces an immersion $\varphi_M : \Pi_M \backslash M \rightarrow X$. We write Π_α instead of Π_{M_α} . We need now to describe Π_M , and we start by the simpler case of mirrors of type B .

2.3. The groups Π_M when M is a mirror of type B . First, we consider $\Pi_0 = \Pi_{M_0} = \{\pi \in \Pi : \pi(M_0) = M_0\} = \Pi \cap \bar{\Gamma}_0 = \Pi_2 \cap \Pi_3 \cap \bar{\Gamma}_0 = \det_2^{-1}(1) \cap \rho_3^{-1}(G_{21}) \cap \bar{\Gamma}_0$ by §1.6. Restricting \det_2 and ρ_3 to $\bar{\Gamma}_0$, Magma finds that Π_0 has index 288 in $\bar{\Gamma}_0$.

Proposition 3. *The group Π_0 has a presentation*

$$\langle u_1, \dots, u_4, v_1, \dots, v_4 : [u_1, v_1][u_2, v_2][u_3, v_3][u_4, v_4] = 1 \rangle, \quad (4)$$

with generators u_i, v_i , given below, and so $\Pi_0 \backslash M_0$ is a curve of genus 4.

Proof. As j^4 normalizes Π , we can define $g_1, \dots, g_8 \in \Pi$ by setting $g_1 = a_3^{-3}a_1^{-1}a_2a_1$, $g_3 = a_2a_1^{-2}a_3^{-3}a_1^{-1}$, $g_5 = j^4a_2a_1j^8a_2^{-1}a_3^2a_1^2$, and $g_7 = j^4a_1^{-1}a_2^{-1}j^4a_2a_1j^4$, and then $g_{2\nu} = j^4g_{2\nu-1}j^{-4}$ for $\nu = 1, 2, 3, 4$. These are in $\bar{\Gamma}_0$. Magma verifies that $G = \langle g_1, \dots, g_8 \rangle$ has index 288 in $\bar{\Gamma}_0$, and so $G = \Pi_0$, and gives a presentation of Π_0 which has just one relation:

$$g_1g_2g_3g_4g_5g_6g_7g_8g_1^{-1}g_3^{-1}g_5^{-1}g_7^{-1}g_2^{-1}g_4^{-1}g_6^{-1}g_8^{-1} = 1. \quad (5)$$

By a method shown to us by Jonathan Hillman, we replace the generators g_i by generators u_i and v_i , where $u_i = E_1 \cdots E_{i-1}D_iE_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots E_1^{-1}$ and $v_i = E_1 \cdots E_{i-1}E_iE_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots E_1^{-1}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= g_1g_2g_3g_4g_5g_6g_7, & D_3 &= g_1, & E_1 &= g_8g_1^{-1}g_3^{-1}g_5^{-1}, & E_3 &= g_2g_3g_6^{-1}, \\ D_2 &= g_1g_2g_3g_4, & D_4 &= g_3^{-1}, & E_2 &= g_5g_6g_2^{-1}, & E_4 &= g_6 \end{aligned}$$

and these generators u_i and v_i satisfy the stated relation. \square

We now consider Π_M for the other mirrors M of type B .

Proposition 4. *If $g \in \bar{\Gamma}$ and $M = g(M_0)$ is a mirror of type B , then*

- (a) *There is a $\pi \in \Pi$ such that $\pi(M) = M_0, M_1$ or M_∞ .*
- (b) *Correspondingly, Π_M is conjugate in Π to either Π_0, Π_1 or Π_∞ .*
- (c) *$\Pi_M = g\Pi_0g^{-1}$.*

(d) $h(\Pi_M)h^{-1} = \Pi_{h(M)}$ for any $h \in \bar{\Gamma}$.

In particular, it follows from (c) that for any mirror M of type B , $\Pi_M \backslash M \cong \Pi_0 \backslash M_0$.

Proof. (a) The elements $b^\mu k$, $\mu = 0, 1, -1$ and $k \in K$, form a set of coset representatives of Π in $\bar{\Gamma}$. So using Lemma 2, we may assume that $M = b^\mu(M_\alpha)$ for some $\mu \in \{0, 1, -1\}$ and $\alpha \in \{0, \pm 1, \pm i, \infty\}$. Then, searching amongst short words in the generators a_i of Π , we quickly find $\pi \in \Pi$ such that $\pi(M) = M_\beta$ for $\beta \in \{0, 1, \infty\}$. For example, taking $\pi = a_3^3 a_1^2 a_2^{-1}$, we have $\pi(bM_{-1}) = M_1$. This proves (a), and (b) follows immediately.

(c) We first show that $h\Pi_0 h^{-1} \subset \Pi$ for each $h \in \bar{\Gamma}$. We may assume that $h = b^\mu k$ as in (a). For each of the 8 generators g_j of Π_0 given in the proof of Proposition 3 we have Magma check that $\langle a_1, a_2, a_3, h g_j h^{-1} \rangle$ has index 864 in $\bar{\Gamma}$, so that $h g_j h^{-1} \in \Pi$. It follows, in particular, that $h\Pi_0 h^{-1} = \Pi_0$ for each $h \in \bar{\Gamma}_0$. We next prove (c) in the cases $g = k_\beta$, $\beta = 1, \infty$. Now $k_\beta \Pi_0 k_\beta^{-1} \subset \Pi$ and so $\Pi_0 \subset k_\beta^{-1} \Pi_\beta k_\beta \subset \bar{\Gamma}_0$. Choose a transversal $t_1 = 1, \dots, t_{288}$ of Π_0 in $\bar{\Gamma}_0$. Then Magma verifies that the index in $\bar{\Gamma}$ of $\langle a_1, a_2, a_3, k_\beta t_i k_\beta^{-1} \rangle$ is less than 864 if $i \neq 1$. Thus $\Pi_0 = k_\beta^{-1} \Pi_\beta k_\beta$, and (c) holds for $g = k_\beta$, $\beta = 0, 1, \infty$. By (a), for our given g , there is a $\pi \in \Pi$ so that $g(M_0) = \pi(M_\beta)$ for one of these β 's. Then $h = k_\beta^{-1} \pi^{-1} g$ is in $\bar{\Gamma}_0$, so that $h\Pi_0 h^{-1} = \Pi_0$. Then $(\pi^{-1} g) \Pi_0 (\pi^{-1} g)^{-1} = \Pi_\beta$ by (c) for $g = k_\beta$. Thus $g \Pi_0 g^{-1} = \pi(\Pi_{M_\beta}) \pi^{-1} = \Pi_{\pi(M_\beta)} = \Pi_M$. Part (d) is immediate from (c). \square

The three possibilities in (a) are mutually exclusive (see §2.5 below). If M is a mirror of type B , then by Proposition 4(a), the image of the immersion $\varphi_M : \Pi_M \backslash M \rightarrow X$ is equal to the image of $\varphi_{M'}$ for $M' = M_0, M_\infty$, or M_1 . We will denote by E_1, E_2 and E_3 respectively these images (which are distinct since the cases are mutually exclusive). To calculate entries in the table in §2.8, we need explicit generators for Π_∞ . We start with the generators $g_i'' = k_\infty g_i k_\infty^{-1}$, where g_1, \dots, g_8 are as in proof of Proposition 3. The g_i'' satisfy exactly the same relation as do the g_i 's, and so standard generators u_i and v_i can be found for Π_∞ in exactly the same way as was done for Π_0 . To calculate the $f(u_i)$ and $f(v_i)$'s, we need to express the g_i'' 's in terms of the generators of Π . One may verify that:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1'' &= j^4 (a_1^{-1} a_3^{-2} a_1^{-1}) j^8 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1}, & g_5'' &= j^8 (a_2^{-1} a_3^{-1}) j^4, \\ g_3'' &= j^8 (a_3 a_1 a_2 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1}) j^4, & g_7'' &= j^4 (a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1} a_3^{-2}) j^8, \end{aligned}$$

and $g_{2\nu}'' = j^4 g_{2\nu-1}'' j^8$ for $\nu = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

2.4. The groups Π_M when M is a mirror of type A . Magma finds that Π_c has index 324 in $\bar{\Gamma}_c$.

Proposition 5. *The group Π_c has a presentation*

$$\langle u_1, \dots, u_{10}, v_1, \dots, v_{10} : [u_1, v_1][u_2, v_2] \cdots [u_9, v_9][u_{10}, v_{10}] = 1 \rangle, \quad (6)$$

and so $\Pi_c \backslash M_c$ is a curve of genus 10.

Proof. The proof is very similar to that of Proposition 3. We define 20 elements g_1, \dots, g_{20} of Π by setting

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= j^8 a_1^{-1} a_2 a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1} j^4 a_2 a_1, & g_{12} &= a_2^{-1} a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1} a_3^{-1} j^4 a_3 a_1 a_2^2 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} j^8, \\ g_3 &= j^4 a_2 a_1 a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1} a_3 j^4 a_3^3 j^4, & g_{15} &= j^4 a_1 j^4 a_2 a_3 a_1^{-1} j^4, \\ g_5 &= j^8 a_1^{-1} j^4 a_2 a_1 j^4 a_3 a_2^{-1} a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1} j^8, & g_{17} &= j^8 a_1^{-2} a_2^{-1} j^4 a_3 a_1 a_2 a_1, \\ g_7 &= j^8 a_2 a_1 j^4 a_3^{-1} j^4 a_2 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} a_3^{-3} j^8, & g_{19} &= a_2^{-1} a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1} a_3^{-2} j^4 a_1 a_2 j^4 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} j^4, \\ g_9 &= j^8 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1} a_3^{-1} j^8 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} j^8, \end{aligned}$$

and also $g_{\nu+1} = j^4 g_\nu j^{-4}$ for $\nu \in \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19\}$. These are in $\bar{\Gamma}_c$. Magma verifies that $G = \langle g_1, \dots, g_{20} \rangle$ has index 324 in $\bar{\Gamma}_c$, and so $G = \Pi_c$, and gives a presentation

of Π_c which has just one relation:

$$\begin{aligned} & g_4 g_{14}^{-1} g_2^{-1} g_{17}^{-1} g_9 g_{19} g_{20} g_{14} g_7^{-1} g_{10}^{-1} g_5^{-1} g_{16}^{-1} g_3^{-1} g_{12}^{-1} g_1 g_2 g_{18}^{-1} g_{10} g_{19}^{-1} g_{12} \\ & \times g_8^{-1} g_{11}^{-1} g_6^{-1} g_{15} g_{16} g_4^{-1} g_{13}^{-1} g_1^{-1} g_{17} g_{18} g_{11} g_{20}^{-1} g_{13} g_7 g_8 g_9^{-1} g_5 g_6 g_{15}^{-1} g_3 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Using the same method as in the proof of Proposition 3, we can replace the generators g_i by generators u_i and v_i satisfying the given relation. We omit the details. \square

We now consider Π_M for the other mirrors M of type A . As well as $c = c_{+--}$, the parameter $-c = c_{---}$ is important in the next result.

Proposition 6. *If $g \in \bar{\Gamma}$ and $M = g(M_c)$ is a mirror of type A , then*

- (a) *There is a $\pi \in \Pi$ such that $\pi(M) = M'$, where $M' \in \{M_c, M_{-c}, b(M_c), b^{-1}(M_c)\}$.*
- (b) *If M' is as in (a), then Π_M is conjugate in Π to $\Pi_{M'}$.*
- (c) *$\Pi_M = g\Pi_c g^{-1}$ in the first two cases of (a), and in particular if $g = k_\alpha$ for any $\alpha \in \{c_{+++}, \dots, c_{---}\}$, so that $\Pi_\alpha = k_\alpha \Pi_c k_\alpha^{-1}$ for all these α 's.*
- (d) *In the other two cases of (a), $g\Pi_c g^{-1}$ has index 3 in Π_M .*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Proposition 4. For (a), we may assume that $M = b^\mu(M_\alpha)$ for some $\mu \in \{0, 1, -1\}$ and $\alpha \in \{c_{+++}, \dots, c_{---}\}$. For each of these M 's, we find explicit $\pi \in \Pi$ such that $\pi(M) = M'$ for an M' in the given list. The most complicated π needed is $\pi = a_2 a_1^{-2} a_3^{-1} a_1 a_3^{-1} a_1^{-1} a_2^{-2}$, satisfying $\pi(b^{-1}(M_{c_{+-}})) = b(M_c)$.

In proving (c) and (d), we first show that $h\Pi_c h^{-1} \subset \Pi$ for all $h \in \bar{\Gamma}$ as in Proposition 4, and therefore that $h\Pi_c h^{-1} = \Pi_c$ for $h \in \bar{\Gamma}_c$. We are reduced to proving (c) and (d) for $g = k_c, k_{-c}, b$ and b^{-1} . We have $\Pi_c \subset g^{-1}\Pi_M g \subset \bar{\Gamma}_c$, and choose a transversal $t_1 = 1, \dots, t_{324}$ of Π_c in $\bar{\Gamma}_c$. Magma verifies that $gt_i g^{-1} \in \Pi$ only for $i = 1$ in the first two cases as in Proposition 4, but that $gt_i g^{-1} \in \Pi$ for three i 's in the last two cases. \square

In Proposition 6(d), $\Pi_M \setminus M$ has genus 4 by the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, and we can find explicit generators u_i, v_i of Π_M such that $[u_1, v_1][u_2, v_2][u_3, v_3][u_4, v_4] = 1$. When $M = b(M_c)$, the following eight elements generate Π_M :

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= a_2^3 a_1^{-1} a_3^{-1} j^8 a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1} j^4, & p_5 &= a_3^3 a_1 a_3^2 j^4 a_1^{-1} j^8 a_3^2 a_1 a_2^{-3}, \\ p_2 &= a_3^3 a_1 a_3^2 a_2 a_1 j^4 a_3^{-1} j^8 a_3^{-2} a_1^{-1} a_3^{-3}, & p_6 &= a_3^3 a_1 a_2 a_1 a_3 a_2^{-3}, \\ p_3 &= j^8 a_1^{-1} a_3^{-3} a_2^2 j^4 a_3^{-2} a_1^{-1} a_3^{-3}, & p_7 &= a_3^3 a_1 j^8 a_1 a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1} a_3^2 j^4, \\ p_4 &= j^8 a_2 a_1 a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1} j^4 a_3^3 a_1 a_2^{-1}, & p_8 &= j^4 a_3^{-2} j^8 a_2 a_1 a_2 a_1 a_2^{-2}, \end{aligned}$$

and satisfy the single relation

$$p_5^{-1} p_2^{-1} p_5 p_1 p_3 p_8^{-1} p_4 p_1^{-1} p_7^{-1} p_6^{-1} p_7 p_2 p_3^{-1} p_8 p_4^{-1} p_6 = 1.$$

Following the same procedure as in the proof of Proposition 3, we obtain a presentation (4) for Π_M , with $u_i = E_1 \cdots E_{i-1} D_i E_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots E_1^{-1}$ and $v_i = E_1 \cdots E_{i-1} E_i E_{i-1}^{-1} \cdots E_1^{-1}$ for

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= p_5^{-1} p_2^{-1} p_5 p_1 p_3 p_8^{-1} p_4 p_1^{-1} p_7^{-1}, & D_3 &= p_5^{-1} p_2^{-1} p_5 p_1, & E_1 &= p_6^{-1}, & E_3 &= p_3, \\ D_2 &= p_5^{-1} p_2^{-1} p_5 p_1 p_3 p_8^{-1}, & D_4 &= p_5^{-1}, & E_2 &= p_4 p_1^{-1} p_2 p_3^{-1}, & E_4 &= p_2^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The four possibilities in Proposition 6(a) are mutually exclusive (see §2.5). If M is a mirror of type A , then by Proposition 6(a), the image of the immersion $\varphi_M : \Pi_M \setminus M \rightarrow X$ is equal to the image of $\varphi_{M'}$ for $M' = b(M_c), b^{-1}(M_c), M_c$, or M_{-c} . We will denote by C_1, C_2, C_3 and C_4 respectively these images. Again, they are distinct.

2.5. In §2.3 and §2.4, we have identified 7 distinct irreducible totally geodesic curves in X , 4 of type A , and 3 of type B . Just the knowledge of the indices of the groups Π_M in $\bar{\Gamma}_M$ together with Lemma 1(d) and (e) enables us to determine the genus of the curves $\Pi_M \setminus M$.

For instance, since Π_M has index 288 in $\bar{\Gamma}_M$ when M is of type B , and since the center of $\bar{\Gamma}_M$ has order 4, the normalization \hat{E}_i of the curve E_i is an orbifold covering of degree

$72 = 288/4$ of the orbifold $D_B \cong \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ endowed with three orbifold points (P_4, P_3, P_2) of respective multiplicities $(2, 3, 12)$ hence by the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, its genus is indeed

$$g(\hat{E}_i) = \frac{72}{2} \left(-2 + \frac{2-1}{2} + \frac{3-1}{3} + \frac{12-1}{12} \right) + 1 = 4.$$

Note that $864 = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 72$, where 4 is the order of the reflections of type B and 3 the number of curves of type B , so that the three possibilities in Proposition 4(a) are mutually exclusive.

In the same way, the normalizations of C_1 and C_2 (resp. C_3 and C_4) are orbifold coverings of degree 36 (resp. 108) of the orbifold D_A whose normalization is $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$, endowed with three orbifold points (P_1, P_3, P_2) of respective multiplicities $(2, 4, 12)$ so that $g(\hat{C}_1) = g(\hat{C}_2) = 4$ and $g(\hat{C}_3) = g(\hat{C}_4) = 10$. Here again, $864 = 3(2 \cdot 36 + 2 \cdot 108)$ where 3 is the order of the reflections of type A , hence the four possibilities in Proposition 6(a) are mutually exclusive.

However, we will need to know explicit generators of the various groups Π_M (see below).

2.6. Now, we want to find out how the curves C_i and E_i self intersect. The next result is a straightforward consequence of the discussion at the beginning of §2.

Lemma 4. *Suppose that $x \in X$ is the image under φ_M of two or more distinct elements of $\Pi_M \backslash M$. If M is of type B , then x must be one of the three points $\Pi(O)$, $\Pi(b.O)$ and $\Pi(b^{-1}.O)$. If M is of type A , then x is either one of these three points or one of the 36 points $\Pi(k_i.P)$, where the k_i are as above. If $\xi \in M$, then $\varphi_M(\Pi_M \xi)$ is one of the three points $\Pi(b^\mu.O)$, $\mu = 0, 1, -1$, if and only if ξ is in the $\bar{\Gamma}$ -orbit of O , and it is one of the 36 points $\Pi(k_i.P)$ if and only if ξ is in the $\bar{\Gamma}$ -orbit of P .*

Lemma 5. (i) *For each mirror M of type B , there are exactly six distinct $\Pi_M \xi \in \Pi_M \backslash M$ such that $\xi \in M$ is in the $\bar{\Gamma}$ -orbit of O .*
(ii) *Suppose that M is a mirror of type A , and that there is a $\pi \in \Pi$ such that $\pi(M) = M_c$ or M_{-c} , respectively such that $\pi(M) = b(M_c)$ or $b^{-1}(M_c)$. There are exactly 9 (respectively 3) distinct $\Pi_M \xi \in \Pi_M \backslash M$ such that $\xi \in M$ is in the $\bar{\Gamma}$ -orbit of O . There are exactly 54 (respectively 18) distinct $\Pi_M \xi \in \Pi_M \backslash M$ such that $\xi \in M$ is in the $\bar{\Gamma}$ -orbit of P .*

Proof. (i) This follows from the description given in §2.5. Indeed, the orbifold point P_2 on D_B has weight 12 so that it has $6 = 72/12$ preimages in \hat{E}_i .

(ii) In the same way, the orbifold point P_2 on D_A has weight 12 so that it has $9 = 108/12$ preimages in \hat{C}_3 and \hat{C}_4 (resp. $3 = 36/12$ preimages in \hat{C}_1 and \hat{C}_2). Also, the orbifold point P_1 has weight 2 so that it has $54 = 108/2$ preimages in \hat{C}_3 and \hat{C}_4 (resp. $18 = 36/2$ preimages in \hat{C}_1 and \hat{C}_2). \square

For any mirror M , and any $\mu \in \{0, 1, -1\}$, let

$$n_\mu(M) = \#\{\Pi_M \xi \in \Pi_M \backslash M : \varphi_M(\Pi_M \xi) = \Pi(b^\mu.O)\}.$$

By Lemma 5(i), $n_0(M) + n_1(M) + n_{-1}(M) = 6$ if M is of type B .

Proposition 7. *If M is a mirror of type B , then according to the three possibilities in Proposition 4(a), $(n_0(M), n_1(M), n_{-1}(M))$ is either $(3, 1, 2)$, $(1, 4, 1)$ or $(2, 1, 3)$, respectively.*

Proof. This is easily seen by choosing representatives $\gamma \in \bar{\Gamma}_M$ of the 6 distinct double cosets $\Pi_M \gamma (K \cap \bar{\Gamma}_M)$ for $M = M_0$, M_1 and M_∞ and then computing their images $\Pi \gamma K$ in $\Pi \backslash \bar{\Gamma} / K = \{\Pi K, \Pi b K, \Pi b^{-1} K\}$. \square

That $n_0(M_0)$, $n_0(M_1)$, $n_0(M_\infty)$ are distinct gives another proof that the images of φ_{M_0} , φ_{M_1} and φ_{M_∞} are distinct and that the cases in Proposition 4(a) are mutually exclusive.

We now calculate $n_\nu(M)$, $\nu = 0, 1, -1$, for mirrors M of type A , as well as the numbers

$$m_i(M) = \#\{\Pi_M \xi \in \Pi_M \backslash M : \varphi_M(\Pi_M \xi) = \Pi(k_i.P)\}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, 36$ (recall that the k_i 's were defined at the beginning of §2). If $\pi \in \Pi$ and $M' = \pi(M)$, then $n_\nu(M') = n_\nu(M)$ and $m_i(M') = m_i(M)$ for each ν and i , and so by Proposition 6(a), we need only do the calculation for M_c , M_{-c} , $b(M_c)$ and $b^{-1}(M_c)$.

Proposition 8. *For mirrors M of type A, $(n_0(M), n_1(M), n_{-1}(M))$ is $(4, 3, 2)$ for the first two cases in Proposition 6(a), and $(0, 1, 2)$ for the other two.*

For a suitable ordering of the k_i , the numbers $m_i = m_i(M)$ are as follows:

M	$m_1 \dots, m_{12}$	m_{13}, \dots, m_{18}	m_{19}, \dots, m_{24}	m_{25}, \dots, m_{36}
M_c	2	0	3	1
M_{-c}	2	3	0	1
$b(M_c)$	0	0	1	1
$b^{-1}(M_c)$	0	1	0	1

Proof. As in Proposition 7, to get the numbers $n_\nu(M)$, we choose representatives $\gamma \in \bar{\Gamma}_M$ of the 9 (resp. 3) distinct double cosets $\Pi_M \gamma (\bar{\Gamma}_M \cap K)$ (respectively, $\Pi_M \gamma (\bar{\Gamma}_M \cap b^j K b^{-j})$) for $M = M_c$ and M_{-c} (respectively, $M = b^j(M_c)$, $j = 1, -1$) and then compute their images $\Pi \gamma K$ (respectively, $\Pi \gamma b^j K$) in $\Pi \backslash \bar{\Gamma} / K$.

To compute the numbers $m_i(M)$ for $M = M_\alpha$, $\alpha = c, -c$, (respectively, $M = b^j(M_c)$, $j = 1, -1$), we choose representatives $\gamma \in \bar{\Gamma}_M$ of the 54 (respectively, 18) distinct double cosets $\Pi_M \gamma (\bar{\Gamma}_M \cap k_\alpha \bar{\Gamma}_P k_\alpha^{-1})$, (respectively, $\Pi_M \gamma (\bar{\Gamma}_M \cap b^j \bar{\Gamma}_P b^{-j})$) and compute their images $\Pi \gamma k_\alpha \bar{\Gamma}_P$ (respectively, $\Pi \gamma b^j \bar{\Gamma}_P$) in $\Pi \backslash \bar{\Gamma} / \bar{\Gamma}_P$. \square

2.7. The knowledge of the numbers $n_\nu(M)$ and $m_i(M)$ determines how our seven totally geodesic curves self-intersect. In order to determine how two distinct such curves intersect, we also need to know which of the 72 points of $\varpi^{-1}(P_3)$ each of them contains. Using exactly the same method as in Propositions 7 and 8, we obtain

Proposition 9. *There are exactly 72 distinct points in $\varpi^{-1}(P_3)$. The set of these points may be partitioned into three subsets of size 24, consisting of the points in the images of M_0 , M_1 and M_∞ , respectively. For $\alpha = 0, 1, \infty$, the set of 24 points belonging to the image of M_α is partitioned into sets of n_1, n_2, n_3 and n_4 points in the images of $M_c, M_{-c}, b(M_c)$ and $b^{-1}(M_c)$, respectively, where $(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) = (6, 6, 6, 6)$ for $\alpha = 0$, $(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) = (9, 9, 3, 3)$ for $\alpha = 1$, and $(n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) = (12, 12, 0, 0)$ for $\alpha = \infty$.*

2.8. We have seen (cf. §1.5) that $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}e_1 + \mathbb{Z}e_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ in terms of a basis e_1 and e_2 . For each of the genus 4 curves $D = E_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and $D = C_j$, $j = 1, 2$, a presentation (4) can be given for $\pi_1(\hat{D})$. Abusing notation, we denote by $f : H_1(\hat{D}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ the homomorphism induced by the normalization of the immersed image of D in X . For E_1, E_2 and C_1 (which is all we need for later computations) we have given generators u_i, v_i , $i = 1, \dots, 4$, of $\pi_1(\hat{D})$ explicitly as words in the generators a_1, a_2 and a_3 of Π . So it is routine to compute their images $f(u_i), f(v_i)$ in $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z})$ in terms of e_1, e_2 . We obtain:

D	$f(u_1)$	$f(v_1)$	$f(u_2)$	$f(v_2)$	$f(u_3)$	$f(v_3)$	$f(u_4)$	$f(v_4)$
E_1	$(-5, -2)$	$(-2, 7)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(0, 0)$	$(1, 4)$	$(3, -6)$	$(2, 5)$	$(-1, -4)$
E_2	$(-1, 2)$	$(2, -1)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(0, 0)$	$(-3, 0)$	$(-1, 2)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(3, 0)$
C_1	$(0, -2)$	$(-2, 0)$	$(-4, 0)$	$(0, 2)$	$(-4, 2)$	$(4, 0)$	$(2, 0)$	$(0, -2)$

Of course, we can also compute the image under f of the generators of the fundamental group of the genus 10 curves \hat{C}_3 and \hat{C}_4 .

3. PICARD NUMBER

Lemma 6. *Suppose D is a reduced (not necessarily irreducible) totally geodesic curve on a smooth complex two-ball quotient X self-intersecting only at P_1, \dots, P_k with simple multiplicities given by (b_1, \dots, b_k) and let us denote by D_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) its irreducible components,*

\widehat{D}_i their normalization. Let $\nu : \widehat{D} = \cup_i \widehat{D}_i \rightarrow D$ be the normalization of D . Then

$$K_X \cdot D = 3 \sum_{i=1}^n (g(\widehat{D}_i) - 1) \quad \text{and} \quad D \cdot D = \frac{1}{2} e(\widehat{D}) + \widetilde{\delta}, \quad \text{where} \quad \widetilde{\delta} = \sum_{i=1}^k b_i(b_i - 1)$$

and $e(\widehat{D})$ is the Euler characteristic of \widehat{D} .

Proof. Note that we are in the case of a (non necessarily connected) immersed smooth curve in a surface, with singularities given by intersections of transversal local branches. Moreover, it is well known that for a totally geodesic curve D in a two-ball quotient, $c_1(K_{\widehat{D}}) = \frac{2}{3} \nu^* c_1(K_X)$ (this is a simple computation involving the curvature form on $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$). As a consequence, by the adjunction formula,

$$K_X \cdot D = \int_D c_1(K_X) = \frac{3}{2} \sum_i \int_{\widehat{D}_i} c_1(K_{\widehat{D}_i}) = 3 \sum_{i=1}^n (g(\widehat{D}_i) - 1).$$

Recall moreover from [BHPV, §II.11] that

$$g(D) = g(\widehat{D}) + \delta^{\text{an}}(D), \quad \text{where} \quad g(\widehat{D}) = 1 + \sum_i (g(\widehat{D}_i) - 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta^{\text{an}}(D) = \sum_{x \in D} \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\nu_* \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{D}} / \mathcal{O}_D)$$

(here, the genus of a singular curve is its arithmetic genus). From the adjunction formula for embedded curves, $2(g(D) - 1) = K_X \cdot D + D \cdot D$ and therefore,

$$D \cdot D = 2(g(D) - 1) - K_X \cdot D = 2(g(\widehat{D}) + \delta^{\text{an}}(D) - 1) - 3(g(\widehat{D}) - 1) = (1 - g(\widehat{D})) + 2\delta^{\text{an}}(D).$$

Finally, observe that in the case at hand, $\delta^{\text{an}}(D) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k b_i(b_i - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \widetilde{\delta}$. \square

Lemma 7. *We have the following intersection numbers.*

- (a) For $i = 1, 2, 3$, we have $K_X \cdot E_i = 9$. Moreover, for $i = 1, 2$, $E_i \cdot E_i = 5$, $E_i \cdot E_3 = 9$ and $E_1 \cdot E_2 = 13$. We also have $E_3 \cdot E_3 = 9$.
- (b) Denote by C either C_1 or C_2 . Then $K_X \cdot C = 9$, $C \cdot C = -1$, $E_1 \cdot C = 11$, $E_2 \cdot C = 7$ and $E_3 \cdot C = 9$.

Proof. The results follow immediately from Lemma 6 (here, all the involved curves are irreducible) and the results in §2.6 and §2.7.

First, note that since the normalizations of the curves in (a) and (b) all have genus 4, their intersection with K_X is always 9 by Lemma 6. We leave the other computations to the reader and just observe that:

- a curve E_i can only intersect a curve E_j at $\varpi^{-1}(P_2)$,
- two local branches of a curve C can only intersect at $\varpi^{-1}(P_2)$,
- a curve C can only intersect a curve E_i at $\varpi^{-1}(P_2)$ and $\varpi^{-1}(P_3)$. \square

From now on, for any two divisors D and D' on X , $D \equiv D'$ will mean that D and D' are numerically equivalent.

Lemma 8. E_1, E_2 and C represent numerically linearly independent elements in the Néron-Severi group, where $C = C_1$ or C_2 .

Proof. Assume that E_1, E_2 and C satisfy numerically an identity $aE_1 + bE_2 + cC \equiv 0$. By considering the intersection of the above identity with E_1, E_2 and C respectively, we conclude that

$$0 = 5a + 13b + 11c, \quad 0 = 13a + 5b + 7c \quad \text{and} \quad 0 = 11a + 7b - c.$$

The determinant of this linear system is $1296 \neq 0$. Hence $a = b = c = 0$. \square

Corollary 1. *The Picard number of X is 3.*

Proof. It follows from the previous lemma that the Picard number is at least 3, given by the classes of E_1, E_2 and C . On the other hand, $h^{1,1}(X) = 3$ by Lemma 3. Since the Picard number is bounded from above by $h^{1,1}$, we conclude that the Picard number is 3. \square

Proposition 10. *The canonical line bundle K_X and E_3 give rise to the same class in the Néron-Severi group. Moreover, $K_X \equiv E_3 \equiv \frac{1}{2}E_1 + \frac{1}{2}E_2$.*

Proof. From the discussions in the previous section, we know that E_1, E_2 and $C = C_1$ form a basis of the Néron-Severi group (which is torsion free since $H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$ is torsion free).

Hence we may write $K_X \equiv aE_1 + bE_2 + cC$ for some rational numbers a, b and c . By pairing with E_1, E_2 and C respectively, we arrive at

$$9 = 5a + 13b + 11c, \quad 9 = 13a + 5b + 7c \quad \text{and} \quad 9 = 11a + 7b - c.$$

Solving the above system of equations, we obtain $K_X \equiv \frac{1}{2}E_1 + \frac{1}{2}E_2$. The same computation leads to $E_3 \equiv \frac{1}{2}(E_1 + E_2)$ since $E_3 \cdot E_i = K_X \cdot E_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $E_3 \cdot C = K_X \cdot C$. \square

Remark 2. *By the previous proposition, we also have $K_X \equiv \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}E_1 + \frac{1}{2}E_2) + \frac{1}{3}E_3 = \frac{1}{3}(E_1 + E_2 + E_3)$. This fact can be recovered directly from the description of X as an orbifold covering of $R = \bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ as in §2.*

*We use the notation of §1.3. Let $q : \bar{Q} = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \rightarrow R = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 / \Sigma_3$ be the projection. First, we compute the canonical divisor K_R of R . We have $K_R = aD_A = 2aD_B$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ (see [DM2, §11.4 and Proposition 11.5] for a description of $\text{Pic}(R)$). If we denote by $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ the positive generator of $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2)$, we have $-3L = K_{\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2} = q^*K_R + 3L = 6aL + 3L$ as q branches at order 2 along D_A , and D_A has three lines as a preimage in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$. Hence $K_R = -D_A = -2D_B$.*

*Now, the orbifold canonical divisor of $\bar{\Gamma} \backslash B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is $K_R + \frac{3-1}{3}D_A + \frac{4-1}{4}D_B = (-1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{8})D_A = \frac{1}{24}D_A = \frac{1}{12}D_B$. In particular, as $\varpi^*D_B = 4(E_1 + E_2 + E_3)$, we get the result.*

4. GEOMETRY OF A GENERIC FIBER OF THE ALBANESE MAP

Let $\alpha : X \rightarrow T$ be the Albanese map of X . From $\Pi/[\Pi, \Pi] \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, we know that T is an elliptic curve, and in particular, α is onto. Moreover, note that since the image of α is a curve, the fibers of α are connected (see [U, Proposition 9.19]). Let D be a curve on X . The mapping α induces a mapping $\alpha|_D : D \rightarrow T$. Suppose F is the generic fiber of α . Then the degree of $\alpha|_D$ is given by $D \cdot F$.

Lemma 9. *Let m, n, p be the degrees of E_1, E_2 , and $C = C_1$, respectively, over the Albanese torus T of X . The generic fiber F of the Albanese fibration of X satisfies*

$$F \equiv \frac{1}{72}((-3m + 5n + 2p)E_1 + (5m - 7n + 6p)E_2 + 2(m + 3n - 4p)C).$$

Proof. From Lemma 8, we may write numerically $F \equiv aE_1 + bE_2 + cC$ for some rational numbers a, b, c . By pairing with E_1, E_2 and C respectively, we arrive at

$$m = 5a + 13b + 11c, \quad n = 13a + 5b + 7c \quad \text{and} \quad p = 11a + 7b - c.$$

The lemma follows from solving the above system of equations. \square

Lemma 10. *The degrees of $E_1, E_2, C = C_1$ over the Albanese torus T of X are given by*

$$m = 60, \quad n = 12, \quad p = 24.$$

Proof. Let D represent one of the curves E_1, E_2, C , $\nu : \hat{D} \rightarrow D$ the normalization of D and $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha \circ \nu$. Let ω be a positive $(1, 1)$ form on T . Then the degree of D over T is given by $\deg(D) = \frac{\int_D \alpha^* \omega}{\int_T \omega}$. The key is to find the degree from the information of the explicit curves that we have. For this purpose, we use an analogue of the Riemann bilinear relations. Let η be a holomorphic 1-form on the smooth Riemann surface \hat{D} . Let $\{u_i, v_i\}$ be a basis of $\pi_1(\hat{D})$ as studied in §2.8. Then the Riemann bilinear relation (cf. [GH, p. 231]) states that

$$\int_{\hat{D}} \sqrt{-1} \eta \wedge \bar{\eta} = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left[\int_{u_i} \eta \int_{v_i} \bar{\eta} - \int_{v_i} \eta \int_{u_i} \bar{\eta} \right]$$

where we use the same notation for an element of $\pi_1(\hat{D})$ and its image in $H_1(\hat{D}, \mathbb{Z})$. Let us write $T = \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau)$ where $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. Let $\omega_T = \sqrt{-1}dz \wedge \overline{dz}$ be the standard $(1, 1)$ form on \mathbb{C} and hence T . The above formula gives

$$\int_T \omega_T = \sqrt{-1}(\overline{\tau} - \tau). \quad (7)$$

Pulling back to D , the above formula gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D \alpha^* \omega_T &= \int_{\hat{D}} \hat{\alpha}^* \omega_T = \int_{\hat{D}} \sqrt{-1} \hat{\alpha}^* dz \wedge \hat{\alpha}^* \overline{dz} \\ &= \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left[\int_{u_i} \hat{\alpha}^* dz \overline{\int_{v_i} \hat{\alpha}^* dz} - \int_{v_i} \hat{\alpha}^* dz \overline{\int_{u_i} \hat{\alpha}^* dz} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left[\int_{\hat{\alpha}_*(u_i)} dz \overline{\int_{\hat{\alpha}_*(v_i)} dz} - \int_{\hat{\alpha}_*(v_i)} dz \overline{\int_{\hat{\alpha}_*(u_i)} dz} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

In the above, $\hat{\alpha}_* : H_1(\hat{D}, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(T, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ refers to the map on 1-cycles induced by $\hat{\alpha}$. Hence the right-hand side of the above expression in terms of the notation in §2.8 is (up to sign)

$$\sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left[\int_{f(u_i)} dz \overline{\int_{f(v_i)} dz} - \int_{f(v_i)} dz \overline{\int_{f(u_i)} dz} \right] = \left[\sum_{i=1}^4 \det(f(u_i), f(v_i)) \right] \sqrt{-1}(\overline{\tau} - \tau), \quad (9)$$

where $\det(f(u_i), f(v_i))$ stands for the determinant of the two by two matrix formed by the two vectors $f(u_i)$ and $f(v_i)$ from the table in §2.8. Notice that the resulting number will be positive if and only if the orientation on \hat{D} coming from the choice of $(u_1, v_1, \dots, u_4, v_4)$ as a symplectic basis of $H_1(\hat{D}, \mathbb{Z})$, and the orientation on T induced by the choice of the basis (e_1, e_2) of $H_1(T, \mathbb{Z})$ are compatible (i.e. both are the same, or the opposite, as the one induced by the respective complex structures).

Substituting into (8) and (9) the values of $f(u_i)$ and $f(v_i)$ from the table in §2.8, we conclude the values of $-60, -12, -24$ for the values of $\sum_{i=1}^4 \det(f(u_i), f(v_i))$ in the case of E_1, E_2 and C respectively. We conclude from (7), (8) and (9) that the degrees m, n, p are given by 60, 12 and 24 respectively (and that the orientation on \hat{D} and T are not compatible). \square

Theorem 3. *A fiber of the Albanese map $\alpha : X \rightarrow T$ represents the same numerical class as $-E_1 + 5E_2$, and the genus of a generic fiber F is 19.*

Proof. Substituting the values of m, n, p from the previous lemma into Lemma 9, we conclude that F represents the same class as $-E_1 + 5E_2$ in the Néron-Severi group. Hence

$$F \cdot K_X = -E_1 \cdot K_X + 5E_2 \cdot K_X = 36.$$

On the other hand, from the adjunction formula,

$$2(g - 1) = (K_X + F) \cdot F = K_X \cdot F.$$

Hence $g = 19$. \square

5. GEOMETRY OF THE ALBANESE FIBRATION

5.1. Let X_s be the fiber of the Albanese fibration α at $s \in T$. It is connected (see §4). Now $g(X_s) \geq 2$, because X has negative holomorphic sectional curvature. Although we will not need this in the sequel, we observe that the fibration cannot be locally holomorphically trivial. Otherwise there is a smooth non-trivial family of holomorphic mappings from X_s (where $s \in T$ is generic) to X . However, a holomorphic map is harmonic with respect to any Kähler metric on X_s and the Poincaré metric on X . As the Poincaré metric on X is

strictly negative, it follows from uniqueness of harmonic maps to a negatively curved Kähler manifold in its homotopy class that the family is actually a singleton, a contradiction.

5.2. The result below is just a rewriting of Proposition X.10 in [Be]. As usual, if D is a (not necessarily reduced) curve, we denote by $g(D)$ its arithmetic genus (see [BHPV, §II.11]).

Proposition 11. *Let X (resp. C) be a smooth complex surface (resp. curve) and $\pi : X \rightarrow C$ a surjective morphism with connected fibers. Let $D = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i D_i$, ($m_i \geq 1$) be a singular fiber of π and let $D^{\text{red}} = \sum_{i=1}^k D_i$ be the reduced divisor associated to D . Let $\nu : \widehat{D^{\text{red}}} \rightarrow D^{\text{red}}$ be the normalization. For any x in the support of D^{red} , we define $\delta_x^{\text{top}} := \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\nu_* \mathbb{C}_{\widehat{D^{\text{red}}}} / \mathbb{C}_{D^{\text{red}}}) = \sharp \nu^{-1}(x) - 1$ the number of (local) irreducible components of D^{red} at x minus 1 and $\delta_x^{\text{an}} := \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\nu_* \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{D^{\text{red}}}} / \mathcal{O}_{D^{\text{red}}})$ so that $\mu_x := 2\delta_x^{\text{an}} - \delta_x^{\text{top}}$ is the Milnor number of D^{red} at x . We also set $\mu = \sum_{x \in D^{\text{red}}} \mu_x$. Then, we have*

$$e(D^{\text{red}}) - e(X_s) = \mu + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (m_i - 1)(2(g(D_i) - 1) - D_i^2) \right) - (D^{\text{red}})^2. \quad (10)$$

Proof. From Lemma VI.5 and the proof of Proposition X.10 in [Be], we immediately get

$$e(D^{\text{red}}) = \mu + 2\chi(\mathcal{O}_{D^{\text{red}}}) = \mu + e(X_s) + 2(\chi(\mathcal{O}_{D^{\text{red}}}) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_D)),$$

where we used the fact that the arithmetic genus of the fibers of a morphism from a surface onto a curve is constant. Now, since $D^2 = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2(\chi(\mathcal{O}_{D^{\text{red}}}) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_D)) &= (K_X + D) \cdot D - (K_X + D^{\text{red}}) \cdot D^{\text{red}} \\ &= K_X \cdot (D - D^{\text{red}}) - (D^{\text{red}})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (m_i - 1)(K_X + D_i) \cdot D_i - \sum_{i=1}^k (m_i - 1)D_i^2 - (D^{\text{red}})^2. \end{aligned}$$

That $2\delta_x^{\text{an}} - \delta_x^{\text{top}}$ is the Milnor number of D^{red} at x is proved in [BG, Proposition 1.2.1]. \square

Remark 3. *In the notation of Proposition 11, $\mu_x = 0$ if and only if D^{red} is smooth at x and if $\mu_x = 1$ it is easily seen that the singularity of D^{red} at x is nodal (see Lemmas 1.2.1 and 1.2.4 in [BG] for instance).*

Corollary 2. *Let $I \subset T$ be the set of singular values of the Albanese fibration α . Then*

- (a) $\sum_{s_o \in I} (e(X_{s_o}) - e(X_s)) = 3$ where X_s is a generic fiber,
- (b) the cardinality of I is at most 3,
- (c) α has no multiple fiber, and therefore $(X_{s_o})^{\text{red}}$ is singular for at least one $s_o \in I$,
- (d) the total number of singular points in the fibers is at most 3 and if equality holds, the three singularities are nodal and the fibration is stable. More precisely,

$$\sum_{s_o \in I} \left(\sum_{x \in X_{s_o}} \mu_x \right) = 3. \quad (11)$$

Proof. Note first that there are no rational or elliptic curves in X since the holomorphic sectional curvature of a ball quotient is negative.

(a) From the standard formula for the Euler number of a holomorphic fibration (see [Be, Lemma VI.4] or [BHPV, Proposition III.11.4]), we have

$$3 = e(X) = e(T) \cdot e(X_s) + \sum_{s_o \in I} n_{s_o} = \sum_{s_o \in I} n_{s_o},$$

where $n_{s_o} = e(X_{s_o}) - e(X_s)$ for $s \in T_o := T - I$. Here we used the fact that the Euler characteristic of T vanishes.

(b) It is well known (see [BHPV, Remark III.11.5]), and it can be easily recovered from Proposition 11, that $n_{s_o} \geq 0$ with equality if and only if X_{s_o} is a multiple fiber with $(X_{s_o})^{\text{red}}$

smooth elliptic. But as we noticed above, this is impossible in our case thus $n_{s_o} > 0$ for any $s_o \in I$. Since $\sum_{s_o \in I} n_{s_o} = 3$, we conclude in particular that $|I| \leq 3$ (and each $n_{s_o} \leq 3$).

(c) Assume first that a fiber D might be written $D = mD^{\text{red}}$ with $m \geq 2$. Then, by (a) and formula (10), $3 \geq e(D^{\text{red}}) - e(X_s) \geq (m-1) \sum_{i=1}^k (g(D_i) - 1)$ and the only possibility is that $k = 1$, $m = 2$ and $g(D_1) = 2$. However, by Theorem 3, $18 = g(D) - 1 = m(g(D_1) - 1) = 2$, a contradiction.

Now, assume that $D = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i D_i$ with $k \geq 2$, $m_i \geq 1$ and $m_1 \geq 2$. Recall that by Zariski's lemma (see [BHPV, Lemma III.8.2]) the self intersection of any effective cycle supported on D^{red} must be nonpositive, and it is equal to zero if and only if it is proportional to D (in particular $D_1^2 < 0$). Therefore by formula (10), $3 \geq e(D^{\text{red}}) - e(X_s) \geq 3 - (D^{\text{red}})^2$. But $(D^{\text{red}})^2 = 0$ if and only if $D = mD^{\text{red}}$, a case which has already been ruled out.

(d) is a consequence of the previous points, equation (10) and Remark 3. \square

Lemma 11. $\deg(\alpha_* \omega_{X|T}) = 1$.

Proof. Note that we do not know a priori that the fibration α is stable. The lemma is a direct consequence of [X, Chapter 1], where it is shown that $\alpha_* \omega_{X|T}$, the direct image of the relative dualizing sheaf $\omega_{X|T}$, is locally free of rank $g = g(X_s)$, where $s \in T$ is a generic point (as in the classical case of a stable fibration). As a consequence, this is also the case of $R^1 \alpha_* \mathcal{O}_X$ which is the dual sheaf of $\alpha_* \omega_{X|T}$.

Then, using the Leray spectral sequence and the Riemann-Roch formula, we get

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_T) - \chi(R^1 \alpha_* \mathcal{O}_X) = -\deg(R^1 \alpha_* \mathcal{O}_X) + (g-1)(g(T)-1) = \deg \alpha_* \omega_{X|T}$$

since $\deg \alpha_* \omega_{X|T} = -\deg(R^1 \alpha_* \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $g(T) = 1$. As $\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = 1$, the result follows. \square

5.3. Recall from §1.5 that the normalizer N of Π in $\bar{\Gamma}$ is generated by the element j^4 of order 3 and Π , and the automorphism group Σ of X is given by the group N/Π , which has order 3. Denote by σ the automorphisms of $B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ and of X induced by j^4 . If $\xi = (z_1, z_2) \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, then $\sigma(\xi) = (\omega z_1, \omega z_2)$ where $\omega = \zeta^4$ is a non trivial cube root of unity.

The Albanese map $\alpha : X \rightarrow T = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ can be lifted to a holomorphic map $\alpha_0 : B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ so that $\alpha_0(O) = 0$ (choosing $\Pi O \in X$ as base point when defining α):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \mathbb{C} \\ & \nearrow \alpha_0 & \downarrow \\ B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \xrightarrow{\quad \alpha \quad} T \end{array}$$

If $\pi \in \Pi$, then $\alpha_0(\pi\xi) - \alpha_0(\xi) \in \Lambda$ is independent of $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, and so there is a map $\theta_0 : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ such that $\alpha_0(\pi\xi) = \alpha_0(\xi) + \theta_0(\pi)$ for all $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ and $\pi \in \Pi$. Since θ_0 is a homomorphism, it factors through our abelianization map $f : \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$, see §1.5. So there is a homomorphism $\theta : \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \Lambda$ such that

$$\alpha_0(\pi\xi) = \alpha_0(\xi) + \theta(f(\pi)) \quad \text{for all } \xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \text{ and } \pi \in \Pi. \quad (12)$$

By the universal property of the Albanese map, there is an automorphism $\sigma_T : T \rightarrow T$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & T \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \sigma_T \\ X & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & T \end{array} \quad (13)$$

If the automorphism is trivial, then $\alpha_0(\sigma(\xi)) - \alpha_0(\xi) \in \Lambda$ for all $\xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$, and so is constant. Since $\sigma(O) = O$, $\alpha_0(j^4\xi) = \alpha_0(\xi)$ for all ξ , and this implies that $\theta(f(j^4\pi j^{-4})) = \theta(f(\pi))$ for all $\pi \in \Pi$. But then (3) implies that $\theta = 0$, because $I - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is non-singular hence

$\Pi\xi \mapsto \alpha_0(\xi)$ is a holomorphic function $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and so is constant because X is compact, contradicting surjectivity of α .

As a consequence, Σ acts non trivially on T and since $\sigma(O) = O$, the action of Σ fixes the point $\alpha(\Pi O) = 0 + \Lambda$. From this and $|\Sigma| = 3$, it follows immediately that the elliptic curve has to be $T = \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \omega\mathbb{Z})$, and the vertical map σ_T on the right in (13) is $z + \Lambda \mapsto \omega^i z + \Lambda$ with $i = 1$ or 2 . Indeed, the automorphism σ_T which fixes $0 + \Lambda$ is induced by a nontrivial \mathbb{C} -linear automorphism of \mathbb{C} preserving Λ (see [Be, Proposition V.12] for instance). Since it has order 3, it must be multiplication by ω^i , where $i = 1$ or 2 . Hence Λ contains 1 and ω (after renormalization of the lattice).

It follows that there are precisely 3 fixed points of Σ on T : a fundamental domain of T consists of two equilateral triangles and the fixed points are given by a vertex and the centroid of each of the two triangles i.e. are the points $p_\nu = \nu(2 + \omega)/3 + \Lambda$, $\nu = 0, 1, -1$ (notice that $(1 - \omega)^{-1} = (2 + \omega)/3$). In particular, we have proved

Lemma 12. *The action of Σ descends to a non-trivial action of T . There are three fixed points in the action of Σ on T . The elliptic curve T is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \omega\mathbb{Z})$.*

5.4. Our purpose now is to determine the fixed points of $\text{Aut}(X)$. Let $p_\nu = \nu(2 + \omega)/3 + \Lambda$, $\nu = 0, 1, -1$ be the fixed points of Σ on T , as given by Lemma 12.

- Proposition 12.** (a) *There are altogether nine fixed points of $\text{Aut}(X)$ on X .*
 (b) *The points O_1, O_2 and O_3 mentioned in §2 are fixed points of Σ , all lie in the same fiber $\alpha^{-1}(p_0)$.*
 (c) *The other fixed points are 6 of the 288 points lying in $\varpi^{-1}(P_5)$ (see §2).*
 (d) *Each of the fibers $\alpha^{-1}(p_j)$ for $j = 1, 0, -1$ contains exactly three of the nine fixed points of $\text{Aut}(X)$.*
 (e) *The fixed points O_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$ are of type $\frac{1}{3}(1, 1)$, and the other six fixed points are of type $\frac{1}{3}(1, 2)$.*

Proof. (a) (b) and (c): If $\Pi\xi$ is fixed by σ , then $\Pi j^4 \xi = \Pi\xi$, and so $\pi j^4 \xi = \xi$ for some $\pi \in \Pi$. This implies that πj^4 has finite order. It cannot be trivial, since Π is torsion free. So there is an element t , in the list of representative nontrivial elements of finite order in $\bar{\Gamma}$ given in Proposition 2, or the inverse of one of these, such that $\pi j^4 = gtg^{-1}$ for some $g \in \bar{\Gamma}$. Thus $gtg^{-1}j^{-4} \in \Pi$. Since the elements $b^\mu k$, $\mu = 0, 1, -1$ and $k \in K$, form a set of coset representatives for Π in $\bar{\Gamma}$, and since j^4 normalizes Π , we can assume that $g = b^\mu k$ for some μ and k .

So we search through the finite set of elements $b^\mu k t k^{-1} b^{-\mu} j^{-4}$, checking which are in Π . We find that $b^\mu k t k^{-1} b^{-\mu} j^{-4} \in \Pi$ only happens for $t = j^4$ and $t = buv$. When $t = j^4$, we have $b^\mu k t k^{-1} b^{-\mu} j^{-4} = b^\mu j^4 b^{-\mu} j^{-4}$, independent of k . We find that these three elements are in Π , i.e., $b^\mu j^4 b^{-\mu} j^{-4} = \pi_\mu$ for some $\pi_\mu \in \Pi$. Explicitly,

$$b^\mu j^4 b^{-\mu} j^{-4} = \pi_\mu \in \Pi, \text{ for } \pi_0 = 1, \pi_1 = a_2 a_1^{-2} a_3^{-3} a_1^{-1} \text{ and } \pi_{-1} = a_2^2 a_1 a_3 a_1^{-1}. \quad (14)$$

This means that the three points $\Pi(b^\mu.O)$ are fixed by σ .

For $t = buv$, we find that $b^\mu k t k^{-1} b^{-\mu} j^{-4} \in \Pi$ for only 18 pairs (μ, k) . This means that σ fixes $\Pi(b^\mu k.Q)$ for these 18 (μ, k) 's. If (μ, k) satisfies $b^\mu k t k^{-1} b^{-\mu} j^{-4} \in \Pi$, then so does $(\mu, k j^4)$, since we can write $b^\mu j^4 = \pi_\mu j^4 b^\mu$ for some $\pi_\mu \in \Pi$, as we have just seen. Moreover, $\Pi(b^\mu k j^4.Q) = \Pi(b^\mu k.Q)$, since $k j^4 = j^4 k$ and so

$$\Pi(b^\mu k j^4.Q) = \Pi(\pi_\mu j^4 b^\mu k.Q) = \Pi(j^4 b^\mu k.Q) = \sigma(\Pi(b^\mu k.Q)) = \Pi(b^\mu k.Q).$$

So we need only consider six of the (μ, k) 's, and correspondingly setting

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= b^{-1} v u j^3, & h_2 &= u^{-1} v j, & h_3 &= b u v^2 j^2, \\ h_4 &= b^{-1} v^2 u j^3, & h_5 &= v j^2, & h_6 &= b v u^{-1} v, \end{aligned}$$

we have $h_i(buv)h_i^{-1}j^{-4} = \pi'_i \in \Pi$ for $i = 1, \dots, 6$; explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi'_1 &= a_2^2 a_1 a_3^3, & \pi'_2 &= j^8 a_1 j^4, & \pi'_3 &= j^8 a_1 a_2^3 j^4 a_2 a_1 a_2^{-2} a_1^{-1}. \\ \pi'_4 &= a_3^3 a_1^2 a_3^3, & \pi'_5 &= j^4 a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} j^8, & \pi'_6 &= a_2 a_1^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$

These six points $\Pi h_i Q$ are distinct, as we see by checking that $(b^{\mu'} k')(buv)^\epsilon (b^\mu k)^{-1}$ is not in Π for $\epsilon = 0, 1, 2$ when (μ', k') and (μ, k) are distinct pairs in the above list.

Note that (a) corresponds to the case of Proposition 1.2 (2)(b) in Keum [K], the latter following from Lefschetz fixed point formula and holomorphic Lefschetz fixed point formula.

(d): Writing $\alpha(\Pi\xi) = \alpha_0(\xi) + \Lambda$, as before, where $\alpha_0(O) = 0$, we proved in §5.3 that

$$\alpha_0(j^4\xi) = \omega^i \alpha_0(\xi) \quad \text{for all } \xi \in B_{\mathbb{C}}^2$$

for $i = 1$ or 2 . We assume that $i = 1$ since the case $i = 2$ goes along the same line. Now $bj^4b^{-1} = \pi_1 j^4$ for π_1 as above, and $f(\pi_1) = (-2, -5)$, so

$$\alpha_0(bj^4b^{-1}\xi) = \alpha_0(\pi_1 j^4\xi) = \alpha_0(j^4\xi) - 2 + 5\omega = \omega\alpha_0(\xi) - 2 + 5\omega.$$

In particular, taking $\xi = bO$, we have $\alpha_0(bO) = \omega\alpha_0(bO) - 2 + 5\omega$, so that

$$\alpha_0(bO) = \frac{2+\omega}{3}(-2+5\omega) = \omega - 3 \in \Lambda.$$

Hence $\alpha(\Pi bO) = \alpha(\Pi O) = p_0$.

Similarly, $b^{-1}j^4b = \pi_{-1}j^4$ for π_{-1} as above, and $f(\pi_{-1}) = (-5, 1)$, so that

$$\alpha_0(b^{-1}j^4b\xi) = \alpha_0(\pi_{-1}j^4\xi) = \alpha_0(j^4\xi) + \theta(f(\pi_{-1})) = \omega\alpha_0(\xi) - 5 - \omega.$$

So taking $\xi = b^{-1}O$, we have $\alpha_0(b^{-1}O) = \omega\alpha_0(b^{-1}O) - 5 - \omega$, so that

$$\alpha_0(b^{-1}O) = \frac{2+\omega}{3}(-5-\omega) = -3 - 2\omega \in \Lambda.$$

Hence $\alpha(\Pi b^{-1}O) = \alpha(\Pi O) = p_0$ too.

Recall now that $h_i(buv)h_i^{-1}j^{-4} = \pi'_i \in \Pi$ for $i = 1, \dots, 6$, and so

$$\alpha_0(h_i(buv)h_i^{-1}\xi) = \alpha_0(\pi'_i j^4\xi) = \alpha_0(j^4\xi) + \theta(f(\pi'_i)) = \omega\alpha_0(\xi) + \theta(f(\pi'_i)).$$

In particular, taking $\xi = h_i Q$, we get $\alpha_0(h_i Q) = \omega\alpha_0(h_i Q) + \theta(f(\pi'_i))$, so that

$$\alpha_0(h_i Q) = \frac{2+\omega}{3}\theta(f(\pi'_i)).$$

Calculating

$$\begin{aligned}f(\pi'_1) &= (-6, 2), & f(\pi'_2) &= (-4, 1), & f(\pi'_3) &= (1, -6), \\ f(\pi'_4) &= (-4, 0), & f(\pi'_5) &= (-4, 3), & f(\pi'_6) &= (-3, -2),\end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}\theta(f(\pi'_1)) &= -6 - 2\omega \equiv 1 - (1 - \omega) & \theta(f(\pi'_4)) &= -4 & \equiv -1 \\ \theta(f(\pi'_2)) &= -4 - \omega \equiv 1 + (1 - \omega) & \text{and } \theta(f(\pi'_5)) &= -4 - 3\omega \equiv -1 \\ \theta(f(\pi'_3)) &= 1 + 6\omega \equiv 1 & \theta(f(\pi'_6)) &= -3 + 2\omega \equiv -1 + (1 - \omega),\end{aligned}$$

where the congruences are modulo 3. Hence $\alpha(\Pi h_i Q) = \frac{2+\omega}{3} + \Lambda$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $\alpha(\Pi h_i Q) = -\frac{2+\omega}{3} + \Lambda$ for $i = 4, 5, 6$.

(e) If $\gamma \in \bar{\Gamma}$, then writing $\gamma \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (w_1, w_2)$, a routine calculation shows that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial z_1} & \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial z_1} \\ \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial z_2} & \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial z_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

evaluated at $\xi = (z_1, z_2)$, equals

$$\frac{\zeta^2/(r-1)}{(\gamma_{31}\kappa z_1 + \gamma_{32}\kappa z_2 + \gamma_{33})^2} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa z_2 \bar{\gamma}_{23} + (r-1) \bar{\gamma}_{22} & -(\kappa z_2 \bar{\gamma}_{13} + (r-1) \bar{\gamma}_{12}) \\ -(\kappa z_1 \bar{\gamma}_{23} + (r-1) \bar{\gamma}_{21}) & \kappa z_1 \bar{\gamma}_{13} + (r-1) \bar{\gamma}_{11} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\kappa = \sqrt{r-1}$. Taking $\gamma = h_i(buv)h_i^{-1}$ and $\xi = Q = (c_1/\kappa, c_2/\kappa)$ as given in (2), we find that this matrix has eigenvalues $\omega^{\pm 1}$. If instead we take $\gamma = b^\mu j^4 b^{-\mu}$, and $\xi = b^\mu O$, for $\mu = 0, 1, -1$, we find that the matrix is ωI .

Note that (e) is also stated as one of the cases in [K, Proposition 1.2], and was observed by Igor Dolgachev as well. \square

Remark 4. *We do not know whether the fibration α is semistable. With some more effort, we can show that the fiber $\alpha^{-1}(p_0)$ is smooth at each of the three points O_i and that α is not semistable if and only if the only singularity of α is a tacnode at one of the six other fixed points (see [CKY, Proposition 5]).*

5.5. Ngaiming Mok has kindly drawn to our attention the following problem which was open and of interest in the geometric study of complex ball quotients.

Question 1. *Does there exist a homomorphism $f : X \rightarrow R$ from a smooth complex ball quotient X to a Riemann surface R with a non-totally geodesic singular fiber?*

There are very few explicit examples of mappings from a complex ball quotient to a Riemann surface. The known ones described by Deligne-Mostow, Mostow, Livné, Toledo and Deraux all have totally geodesic singular fibers, cf. [DM2], [T] or [Der2] and the references therein. We now show that the surface studied in this note provides such an example.

Theorem 4. *No singular fiber of the Albanese fibration $\alpha : X \rightarrow T$ is totally geodesic.*

Proof. Let E be a singular fiber of α and let \widehat{E} be the normalization of E . Assume for the sake of proof by contradiction that E is totally geodesic. According to Lemma 6,

$$E \cdot E = \frac{1}{2}e(\widehat{E}) + 2\delta^{\text{an}}(E)$$

and moreover, $g = g(\widehat{E}) + \delta^{\text{an}}(E)$ and $E \cdot E = 0$ since E is a fiber of the fibration, hence $1 - g + 3\delta^{\text{an}}(E) = 0$. Since we have shown that $g = 19$ in Theorem 3, this leads to $\delta^{\text{an}}(E) = 6$. However, totally geodesic curves have simple crossings and computations of Lemma 6 and Proposition 11 show that if P_1, \dots, P_k are the singular points of E with b_i local branches at P_i then $\sum_{i=1}^k \mu_{P_i} = \sum_{i=1}^k (2\delta_{P_i}^{\text{an}} - \delta_{P_i}^{\text{top}}) = \sum_{i=1}^k (b_i - 1)^2 \leq 3$ by (11). The only possibility is $k \leq 3$ and $b_i = 2$ for all i but then $\delta^{\text{an}}(E) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^k b_i(b_i - 1) \leq 3$, a contradiction. \square

5.6. In his PhD thesis [Li], R. Livné constructed two-ball quotients by taking branched coverings of some generalized universal elliptic curves with level structure, and by construction, these surfaces admit a fibration onto a curve. The Albanese fibration of the Cartwright-Steger surface does not appear in the same fashion, but one can exhibit another (rational) fibration from X onto $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ appearing in a quite similar way to Livné's. Its generic fiber has genus 109, and $\sum_{i=1}^4 C_i$, with C_i given in §2.4, is one of the fibers (cf. [CKY, §6]).

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